SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896.

Local, Raws.-The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Passa and New York Associate Passa is at \$1 to 30 Ann street. All information

## It Is Bryan of Nebraska.

The Chicago candidate is the Hon. WIL LIAM JACOBIN BRYAN of Nebraska, a youthful rhetorician of winning manners and melodious voice, just one year past the minimum of the Presidential age.

This nomination is the outcome of no preliminary scheming. It is purely socidental and emotional, Mr. BRYAN having captivated the fancy of the crasy growd by a speech in which the brutalities and ferocities of TILLMAN'S well-known harangue were paraphrased in more ele gant diction, with some of the graces of oratory, and in a voice audible in every part of the Convention hall.

Just as during the French Revolution one demagogue swiftly supplanted another in the affections of the mob and for a time held the supreme place of power, so the revo-Intionists and repudiators of the Chicago Assembly or Convention have with bewildering rapidity transferred their allegiance through a succession of Populist favorites. ALTGELD, BLAND, TILL-MAN, BRYAN, have been in turn the heroes of the hour. It was the lot of the boy orator of the Platte to charm the imaginations of the revolutionists and repudiators during the hour immediately preceding the balloting. He made himself beard: he said nothing unpleasant to the ears of Populism, or discordant with the platform; and the Convention made him its candidate for President!

This is the most effective illustration posaible of the Government by ill-regulated emotion and fickle passion which we should have if the Chicago idea ever prevailed at the polls. It is an awful warning to the people of this country.

As for Mr. BRYAN himself, it becomes his fortune or misfortune to have his name inseparably connected with a movement doomed to be not less odious in history because defeated.

#### The Issue-Cheap Money.

It is commonly called free silver coin-Those who would not have it seem too radical call it bimetallism, or the reestablishment of silver as a money standard. Then they dress it up with reminiscences of the past, when the silver dollar melted up would sell for a melted dollar of gold, promising a return of that relation with the making of silver colnage free again. Add the Communist appeals to the inflammable to strike at riches, of which gold is the synonyme, and to succor the poor by attacking gold's most conspicuous owners, and the free-silver issue is before you.

As a matter of fact, bimetallism is a delusion, steadily passing out of acceptance. No one country has been able to keep its gold and silver currency circulating without discrimination side by side, and no combination of countries can do it, any more than they can make a ton of coal worth a ton of wheat. A ton of coal is to-day, say, worth five dollars and a ton of wheat twenty dollars. Legislation did not cause silver to drop in 1878, and legislation cannot raise it. The assault upon the rich is a stale story.

The real issue, christened free silver, is

Those who owe a dollar, which for sixty years has been a gold dollar, excepting in war time, want the Government to put the dollar stamp on the amount of silver which is now worth fifty cents. It is a proposition that the entire army of debtors included in the United States, its savings banks, its insurance companies, and its governments. city, State, and National, shail go into bankruptcy and pay fifty cents on the dollar.

For the United States to clip its coin in the rear 1896, and to cut the dollar actually in half, would be a swindle on a scale hitherto unconceived. Yet it is a deviliably alluring proposition, and when it has the sanction of a National Convention of a historic American party, it begins with an aspect of threatening respectability. Those who think that its defeat can be trusted to reason alone make a mighty mistake. The silver men will fight like tigers and the fight against them must be flercer yet.

## The Counter Revolution.

When the Mugwumns bolted the nomination of BLAINE in 1884 they were influenced by nothing except their enmity to him pernally. They found no fault with the platform adopted by the Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated him Their representatives there had voted for it They kicked over the party traces because they disliked BLAINE and not because they dissented from Republican principles.

For personal reasons only they also went over to CLEVELAND. They supported him as a man and not as a Democrat, proclaiming always that they advocated his election in spite of his nominal partisan associations, and his running on the Democratic platform contrary to the Republican platform, for which they had voted at Chicago. "CLEVE-LAND is a platform in himself," they said. "He is better than his party."

Thus the Mugwumps introduced a new principle into our American politics, a principle utterly at variance with the theory of our Government. They cast saids party government and went in for personal government. They were not for any body of political doctrines expressed by a party, but for an individual, a "ruler," as they called him, without regard to his political opinions or affiliations. Whether CLEVE-LAND had been nominated by the Democrats or by the Republicans, they would have supported him all the same; and on whichever ticket Blains had been nominated they

would have opposed him. That is, the Mugwumps started out to change radically our system of government and to pervert it. They attempted a political revolution; and CLEVELAND, their beneficiary, from that time to this has assisted them with all his power to accomplish their malign and treasonable purpose. He has sought to "rule," and has disdained the principles of the party which put him into office. Accordingly, the Mugwumps, reënforced by Democrats whose allegiance to him personally he had purchased by political favors, devised a plan to give him another, a third term, in the White House as a "ruler" congenial to them. Mr. BAYARD spoke of him as such in a speech in England, in which otherwise he insulted the American people and assailed American institutions. The scheme for a fourth nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND was prepared with the assistance of members of his Cabinet. He himself encouraged it by his

silence. It was a common subject of conversation among the CLEVELAND Democrats, as they were called, or the Democrats who favored the revolution for the subversion of our American system of government and the substitution of personal gov-

ernment by Mr. CLEVELAND. The revolution at Chicago is a counter and directly consequent movement. It has stopped the third-term movement. It has defeated the conspiracy to commit the Demperatic party to the monarchical principle of a personal government. The Democracy were swindled in the election of Mr. CLEVE-LAND in 1892, and in 1896 they have revenged themselves against the swindler. They have buried beyond all hope of resurrection the obnoxious, traitorous, and destructive personal government theory brought forth by Mugwumpery in 1884

and represented by GROVER CLEVELAND. That is the one good of the political revolution at Chicago this week; but in their madness the infuriated Democrats have done more than amash the abhorrent Clevelandism and destroy the monarchical conspiracy. They have laid violent hands on the Democratle party itself.

#### No Third Candidate! -- Stand Together.

The political reasons for not putting up an honest-money candidate this year on a genuinely Democratic platform are strong and obvious.

The nomination of another Democratic candidate would contribute to the personal comfort of Democrats who are reluctant to vote for Mr. McKinley, but it would accomplish nothing else. And this method of voting for a principle only would surely imperil the result in many a close State. Better far to vote for principle in a way

that will count.

The voting strength of the repudiators and revolutionists is a positively unknown factor. It will not be known until after November 8. It is unknown not only in the States where its strongholds are supposed to be, but it is likewise unknown in States commonly reckoned as safe for sound money; in our own State, for example. People may talk this way or that way about the number of their fellow citizens who want to see the hideous Chicago platform enacted at Washington, but until the votes have been counted nobody can talk with knowledge. The electoral vote of no State among the forty-five should be risked by a mistaken policy this year; the stake is too tremendous.

Every Democratic vote cast for WILLIAM MCKINLEY as the representative of honest money and the nation's honor and the preservation of democratic institutions against the wild horde now preparing to attack them, will do just twice as much service for the common cause as can be done by a Democratic vote for a third candidate standing no chance of election.

Let every Democrat who appreciates the magnitude of the present crisis keep this fact steadily in mind: His vote for McKinley and HOBART is worth double his vote for the best Democrat that the same part of the party could put up as a protest against the iniquity consummated at Chicago.

Is there any sincere Democrat who, understanding all that the election means for our beloved country, is willing to cut his vote in two this year; to deprive his ballot of onehalf its efficiency ?

It will be said that there are such Democrats. It will be said that there are Democrats who can persuade themselves under no circumstances to cast their votes for any Republican candidate for President. Perhaps that is so. Let them register their protest against Chicago by refusing to vote for Presidential electors. Let them concentrate their partisan enthusiasm upon the State and local tickets. They will help in this way to defend the nation's honor and the continued existence of the institutions which the repudiators and the revolutionists are assailing. They will help, it is true, only half as much as if they voted for McKINLEY and HOBART, but they would help not one particle more than that by bestowing their votes upon a sound-money Democrat nominated for the sake of their personal com-

On the other hand, there are hundreds of thousands of Democrats, if not millions of them, who see in the present crisis a call to duty only less urgent and inspiring than that which summoned to the front thirtyfive years ago our patriot citizens, and made them almost forget, as they shouldered their guns and fell into line for the Union. whether they had previously styled themselves Democrats or Republicans. These men, in the absence of a satisfactory Democratic candidate on a sound platform, will not consent to surrender one-half of the potency of their suffrages for the sake of over-refined ideas of political consistency. They will want to put their votes where their votes will do most good as against Populism, repudiation, and national dishonor. They will fire their ballots straight at the common enemy, even though the bal-

lots be labelled McKINLEY. It would be a piece of political folly amounting to crime to divert the attention of this class of Democrats from the main question, and to jeopard the result of the election, by setting up inopportune claims to a partisan allegiance which, in an emer-

gency like this, is nominal at the best. Mass every honest American vote on one candidate representing honest money, the nation's honor, and the intention of this people to preserve the Government and the institutions which their fathers handed down to them. Waste no ammunition when Populism is shricking its battle cry, and Anarchy is lurking close behind in the rear with torch in hand.

McKinley's personality is nothing in this contest. His previous political affiliations are nothing. Accident has decreed that he shall stand for the time for something a thousand times more precious than any party badge.

# Matchett and Maguire.

The Socialist Labor party, in the deliberations incident to its third National Convention for the nomination of a Presidential candidate in this city on Thursday, was overshadowed by the gathering of another National Convention, part Socialist and part Democratic, for the same purpose, in the city of Chicago. Nevertheless the Socialists were not diverted from their purpose by a rival in their field. They nominated CHARLES MATCHETT, a Brooklyn carpenter, for the office of President, and MATTHEW MAGUIRE, a Paterson Alderman, for Vice-President. MATCHETT is a native of Boston, MAGUIRE is a native of New York city. The Socialist party is strong in New York and New Jersey, but the alien and sectional character of the political propaganda of the Socialists is shown by the fact that both of its candidates were chosen not merely from neighboring States, but, in fact, from neighboring cities within neighboring States, and without any pretence of observing those geographical distinctions which it has herein the United States to respect in choosing Presidential candidates.

The Socialists here seem to have process on the theory that their colleagues in the Western States and Southern States would be supplied with a candidate in Chicago, and that it was, therefore, not necessary for the Eastern Socialists to accord them any representation muon the ticket. MATCHETT had been nominated by the last Socialist National Convention for Vice-President on Aug. 28, 1892.

For Governor of New York the Socialista have nominated (they hold their conventions on the approved Socialist cooperative plan) a Brooklyn house painter who has pledged himself "to paint the State red" during the coming canvass.

### No Blank Cartridges!

Since the Chicago platform protec tion has ceased to be an issue. That platform contains a perfunctory approval of a tariff for revenue, but insists upon postponing any change in the tariff laws until the free coinage of silver has been brought about, If Major McKINLEY continues to dwell at length and more than incidentally upon protection, he will be alsahing at shadows. He will be defending what is not attacked.

Sound money, the integrity of the St reme Court, opposition to the income tax and to the whole threatening and destruc tive programme of the Populists and Apar chists who have stolen the name of the Democracy-these are the issues, salient and nescapable, of the campaign of 1896. Talk about protection, under the circumstances, is mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Major McKINLEY has it in his power to bring to his support many conservatives, who have not ceased to be Democrats in principle, but who will not follow the mere badge and symbol of Democracy when those are only covers for the red flag of anarchy. The preservation of the credit, the good faith, the honor, and prosperity of the United States transcends all party interests. The hope of the friends of honesty rests with the Republican candidate. Either he or the Anarchist candidate will be the next President. Whether there is to be a genuine Democratic candidate in the field or not, the good wishes and hopes of most Democrats will go with Major McKinley. He is not fighting Democrats and tariff for revenue only men now he is fighting Populists and Anarchists. silver maniacs, men seeking, consciously or unconsciously, a financial and social revo lution. What is the use of trying to fight them with blank cartridges like protection !

### Scorchers.

Persons who hoped for the disappearance of scorchers when the summer came are still hoping and scorchers are still scorching. The weather thus far has seemed to make their craze more vigorous than ever. It has been said tha not more thangen per cent. of the casualties caused by scorching are reported in the newspapers, and this assertion will not be questioned by any one taking an hour's stroll on one of the principal cycling aveues of this town.

For months the courts have fined and ectured these riders sharply, but many of them yet believe that the task of deter mining a wheel's speed is too great for a copper," and they are willing to risk poice intervention. The recent opinion of New York Magistrate is that a sound

panking would be the best punishment. Possibly the heat yet to be felt in the next two months will do more to curb scorchers than fines or licking. We comnend to the notice of such riders the fate of a young man in Derby, Conn., who died a few days ago from the effect of scorching The scorcher must quit or succumb.

## 1892-1896.

At the Chicago Convention old precedents were case aside and old traditions trampled upon, prior to the platform's declaration of revolutionary principles. At the start it was clear that the Democracy was free of restraint by old-fashioned methods, and our esteemed contemporary, the Boston without respect for the Democratic spirit | Globe. There is the usual expanse of meloand for the rights of minorities which those methods had served to maintain. It

was a mob contemptuous of the past. When we look on the wreck of Democracy now before us, the damage done by the National Convention of 1892 is seen to be greater than it at first appeared. When that body, also in a state of frantic prejudice, nominated a candidate against the protest of the party organization of his own State, and spat upon the primary Democratic doctrine of State individuality and consequence, it blindly pulled up one of Democracy's bower anchors, and now all

ave given way and the ship is adrift. When will she come to port again? Never, unless the crew now in charge of her is cast out. And the first step toward that deliverance, rough and strange as it may seem, is to elect WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Will Most or ALTGELD manage the cam-

It is understood that the Hon. Silver BILL BRYAN has already appointed his Cabinet, which is as follows: Secretary of State, the Hon. Joun Pandon ALTGELD; Secretary of Treasury, the Hon. RICHARD PARKS BLAND; Sucretary of War, the Hon. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN; Secretary of Navy, the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGO; Secretary of interior, the Hon. HERNANDO DE SOTO MONEY Attorney-General, the Hon. EUGENE VENTUE DEBS; Postmaster-General, the Hon. JAMES RODOMONTADE SOVEREIGN: Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. John Most. Another Cabinet of All the Talents.

In this hour of triumph for the Populists of Nebraska, when the sky is hidden by the impenetrable capillary jungles of the free-silver delegates, and probably cracked by the repercussion of their yawp, every humane heart will go out in sympathy to the Hon. WHARTON BARKER of Philadelphia. He sits alone with his disappointment. He reckons up his frustrated hopes; perhaps he reckons up the exenses of his journey to Chicago and of his odest retreat thence to his home, where he has since been engaged in writing his letter of acceptance. If the Hon. Bus BRYAN has as kind a hature as he has orotund a voice, he will not neglect to send a telegram of congratulation

to the Hon, WHARTON BARKER. It is now admitted that the landing of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on English soil is the most important event in English history since the battle of Hastings. Battle Abbey commemorated the latter event. It is said that a pyramid of champagne bottles of the exact size of the Great Pyramid will commemorate the former. The belief in London now is that the Ancients, after putting down the civil war, devoted themselves to fighting Indians in Medford; but this is clearly some legend of the springs of firewater in that town. The visit to Marlborough House yesterday was marred by but one unpleasant incident. At first sight of the splendid raiment and pomp of war of the Massachusetts men, James Jock, for more than twenty-five years one of the most trusted foot-men of the Prince of WALES, burst his calves, tofore seemed proper for all political parties | He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital in great mental agony. The price of champagne went up another eight-and-six a dozen yesterday, but this was only a fictitious quotation. Practically no champagne is procurable, and the visitors

His [Silver Bill's] eloquence is like the fire that burns over his own Nebraska prairies.—Exetted Correspondent of the Boston Journal.

You bet 16 to 1, and refund the one, it is. No only is it like the fire that burns over the prairies, but it is the fire. One reason for the existence of Populism in Nebraska is that the State is burned ever annually when the Boy Orator of the Platte has his spring opening. He can't help it. He was born elequent, and attracted much attention by re-peating "Casabianca" when he was only eleven months old. He is not very much older now, but much more eloquent; and his eloquence is of the inspired sort, like that of a phonograph or telephone or speaking tube. out, Roman candles, cannon crackers, rockets, pinwheels. A very beautiful show, but as the Hon. Tonias Caston says, "What it's all about, the Lord only knows." Such is the power of oratory.

At the close of his inaudible but doubtless dulcet panegyric of the Hon, SILVER BRICK the Hon. GRORGE GRAHAM VEST quoted these beautiful lines composed by GRUBE SCHINKENZOOP, better known as "the Tom Moors of the Ozarks:"

"Give us Silver Dick and silver quick And we will make McKINLEY sick, In the ides of next November."

Both Mr. SCHINKENZOOP and Mr. VEST are eminent classical scholars, and it is surprising that they did not know that the ides of November will fall on the thirteenth of that month too late to "make McKINLEY sick." The Bryanites have already adopted this song, sub-stituting "Silver BILL" for "Silver Dick," and "ill" for "sick;" but the date remains un-

There is sorrow in the Ozarks, there is reeping in Mud Crick; there is cursing at Jag Cross Roads, and cursing in Goose Lick,

There is sorrow in the Ozarks, there is weeping in Man Crickit into Season Letters and allower of Man Crickit into Season Letters and allower of Man Crickit into Season Letters and allower of Man Crickit into Season Letters and liever of Man Crickit into Man Crickit into Man Crickit into Season Letters and Liever of Man Crickit into Man Crickit into Season Letters and Liever of Man Crickit into Man Crickit into Season Letters and Liever of Man Crickit into Man Crickit int

down from the high excitements which he has given and received in the last forty-eight hours siven and received in the last forty-eight hours and he takes his longitude again and finds where he is at, he may well ask those questions if he sees the portrait of himself in our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Globe. There is the usual expanse of melography. dramatic countenance, half of the itinerant exhorter, half of the barnstormer; the mouth, thin-lipped and pale in the continual fruitless effort for shorter hours and early closing; the eyes that still sparkle with joy over the fact that they were among the first to see the income tax; the forehead under which the invisible silver wheels are always spinning; the large, receptive ears which hear the rumble of revolution and the voice of the people calling; the rebellious hair. Everything looks familiar and all right. but underneath-O, crime without a name!-underneath are the words: "Thomas Jenninos BRYAN." Are the great men of the nation so little known? Has the Hop. Silver Bill thrown his remorseless voice into the air for years only to be called THOMAS, that name of doubt? Silver Bill is no doubter; he knows it all.

## The South and Silver.

From the Louisville Evening Post. The assumption that the young men of the South are following the Bourbons into the camp of the Populists is not sustained by any information obtainable at this time. It was the statement of the Wash

ington Post that the young men all over the South were advocating free sliver. Mr. A. W. Butt, Wash-ington correspondent for the Evening Fost, wrote to the Washington Plat: "Referring to your statement that most of the young men in the South are following the ex-Confederates in the free-silver movement, I beg, as one of the former class, that you will give my statement some credence when I assert, with some knowledge

of the South and its people, that the young men in the South, generally speaking-certainly those in the South, generally speaking the new men in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, the new men in politics—are for sound money.

"If the Chicago Convention declares for the free and untilinted coincare of silver at 16 to 1, if is from the young men of the South that the old Democratio

party would suffer its most serious losses." The Richmond Times takes up this matter in relation to the ex Confederates and the young men of the

Bouth. Of the ex-Confederates it says:
"We rather think that if the Confederate soldiers were polied, while the 'gold bugs' among them might not be as numerous as the 'free coiners.' they would outweigh the free comers in importance and conalderation of their fellow citizens. The hopeful struggling young men that we meet with are, almost to a man, opposed to the idea of colning 50 cents worth of aliver and making a creditor take it for a dollar. It is well for the South if this be true, and her

young men will yet redcem her if they remain stead-A number of the most sarnest advocates of a sound financial system throughout the South are ex-Confederate soldlers and leaders in the days of the Confederacy. It is not the ex-Confederates, but the Bourbon element among the ex-Confederates, the Bourbons in all sections of the country, who are the dvocates of the worn out theory of flatism in all of Its forms.

## Mr. Cleveland's Three-double Hammock.

From the St. Louis Republic Zangsville, O., July 6.—Jesse Arter, an old bachetor here, has just completed a hammock on an order received from President Cieveland. He has built it "three double," as he expresses it, and has no fears but that it will sustain the President at his heaviest fighting weight. The order grows out of a fishing net which Mr. Arter made, and presented to Cleveland three years ago. It must have suited him, or the next year he sent a handsome sum to Mr. Arter, with instructions to build another, and this year comes the order for the hammock.

A New England Mugwump on Hill. From the Boston Herald. Hill is found the leader of that which is soundest and best in the Democratic party.

DANGER IN TROLLEY CARS. Official Directions for Making Travel on

Them Safer.

ALBANT, July 10 .- The State Railroad Comdesion has made public its decision and findings regarding the accident occurring to an open car on the Thirty-ninth street hill track, operated by the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, in Brooklyn. The accident occurred on Sunday afternoon, June 7, when the trolley pole of the car became detached from the wire, and the car backed down the hill despite the efforts of the motorman to stop it. One passenger, a boy, was instantly killed, and an other, a woman, died in the hospital several days after the accident. In addition to these fatalities, a number of passengers were more or less injured. There were 133 persons on the car, many of them standing on the side steps. In its decision the Board says:

"While the immediate cause of this acci-dent was the trolley wheel leaving the wire, the Board is of the opinion that the primary cause was the overcrowded condition of the car, whereby the conductor was prevented from reaching the rear platform in order to replace the trolley wheel or assist the motormar in applying the brakes. The officers of the company claimed that the motorman did not first apply the hand brake, but tried to stop by using the motors, and that while making this attempt he reversed the power. thus adding to the speed of the car in its de roent of the hill, and thereby contributing to

"The Board finds that the evidence does not ubstantiate the claim. On the contrary all the evidence adduced at the inquest goes to show that as soon as the trolley wheel left the wire the motorman applied the hand brake, as he should have done, and that for some reason unexplained, unless on account of over-loading, the brake did not hold the car. The motorman then endeavored to stop the car with the motors, and at some point on the way down the hill, the precise point the Board is unable to determine, he did reverse the power, but such act in no way contributed to the

assist in applying the brakes in case of emergency.

"The Board also recommends that the brakes and trolley note apparatus on all electric cars be carefully examined after each round trip, and consures inspector Hardin of the Nassau Company for not having made a thorough examination of car 719 when Motorman White reported it in had condition. The rule in force on railroads of this State where safety in operation is the first consideration, is to immediately return cars to the car house for inspection and repair when reported in bad condition by a conductor or motorman.

"It is ordered that these recommendations, so far as applicable, be directed to all of the electric and cable railroad corporations of this State." assist in applying the brakes in case of emer-

#### IT WAS A BET OUT OF HAND. The Privilege of Every American Citizen, Justice Tighe Says.

Henry Robinson of 69 Johnson street, Brooklyn, was arrested on Thursday night for making a book on the Sheepshead Bay races. Po iceman O'Brien gave \$5 to Robinson as a bet on St. Maxim after having marked the money. When Robinson was arrested the marked bills were found in his \$310 roll. At the examination yesterday in the Rutier Street Police Court Justice Tighe asked O'Brien if he had bet the money.

"Yes, sir," he answered.

"Yea, sir," he answered.
"Het that the horse would win?"
"Yes sir."
"The prisoner was then discharged, Justice
Tighe remarking: "Every American citizen has
a right to bet what he likes. If a man came in
here and offered to bet \$5 about the size of this
room I would not be breaking a law if I took
him up."

### SHE RIDES WITH THE HORSES. Mrs. Caton Giving Personal Attention to a

Shipment of Trotters, On the steamer Phoenicia of the Hamburg ine, which will sail to-day from Hoboken, is a consignment of horses, including a number of valuable trotters. They are being sent to Moscow, and are in charge of Mrs. Louise Caton. She comes from Lansing, Mich., where her husband was a well-known driver. He is

her husband was a well-known driver. He is now in Russia.

The horses came from the West in a Burton stock car, filted up with sleeping apartments for the keepers, and Mrs. Caton rode with them. She is a little woman with a pleasant face, and is accompanied by her son, who is 15 years old. There are nine horses in the iot. Among them are: Senate, Gov. Bradley, 2:48; Trophy, 2:2014; Monette, 2:144, winner of the Cheago Derby; Valley Queen, 2:154, and Maspera, 2:2014.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 10.-Mrs. William Mc-Adon, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, gave a brilliant dinner party to-night on board the Dolphin, which was illuminated and prettilly desorated with flowers. Among her quests were Col. and Mrs. Clermont 1. Best, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Herwink, Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs, Admiral Erben, Mrs. Richardson Clover, and T. Sanford Beaty.

## Four Embarrassed Liquor Dealers,

The Sheriff received yesterday an execution for \$7,552 against Frederick Schloesser, liquor dealer of 952 Third avenue, in favor of the exscutors of the estate of Fred Opperman, Jr., for

scutors of the estate of Fred Opperman, Jr., for balance due on a chattel mortgage.

The Sheriff has received an execution for \$2,112 against Geo. C. T. Braun, liquor dealer of 365 Tenth avenue, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, for lager and balance due on a chattel mortgage.

The Sheriff has received a claim against Charles E. Newman, liquor dealer at Seventh avenue and Twenty-ninth street, from Arthur Rothschild, for \$350.

Chas. S. Pohly has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Isaao Duffy, liquor dealer at 113 Park row, on the application of E. Eising & Co.

ASPHALT FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

From Washington Square to Central Park

Other City Expenditure. The Board of Fattmate allowed to the Department of Public Works yesterday \$125,000 to pave Fifth avenue from Forty-third street to Fifty-ninth street with asphalt. It is Gen. Collis's intention also to pave the avenue down to Eighth street with asphalt. This will make an asphalt road from Washington Square Park to

Central Park.
"I intend to make it the best paved thoroughfare in the city," said the General.

The work will be done block by block after the

ewers are laid and the new water mains placed. To the Park Board \$30,000 was allowed for Improvements in Central Park, \$15,000 for St. Mary's Park, and \$15,000 for Cedar Park; to the Health Board \$7,566.64 for the salaries of fifteen inspectors and three clerks whose ap-pointments are made necessary by the new law directing a supervision of the children that work in stores. The law provides that no child under sixteen shall be employed unless the Health Department certifies that he or she is physically able to perform the duties required. The law also provides that persons employed by mercantile houses shall not work more than

mercantile houses shall not work more than sixty hours in any one week; that proper seats and resting places shall be provided, and that the sanitation of the various business houses shall be proper.

The matter of building a subterranean accommodation on the south side of City Hall Park was referred to the Park Department. Park Commissioner Stiles said that the Buard should go slow in such matters, for the numbers of things that recently are proposed to be erected in the public parks would practically destroy their usefulness.

"A library for Bryant Park," he said, "an so-commodation here, an Academy of Design in Central Park, a bath house in another park, and a wash house, too-why not a bake house if a wash house." All of these things detract from our parks, if we must have them, put them elsewhere."

The Board appropriated for a site for a school at Rivington, Eidridge, and Forsyth streets \$190,004.43; for a site on 141st street and St. Ann's avenue, \$32,267; for a site on Fourth street, between First and Second avenues, \$35,388.00; for an addition to the school at Seveniteth street and First avenue, \$13,400; for various sanitary arrangements in old schools, \$2,080.30.

I, Samuel Moran, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, West Lalip, hereby agree to resign as rector of said parish, provided the amount of my saiary, \$500, which I claim is due me, is paid on or before the following dates; \$500 on or before July 11, 1856, and the remaining \$500 on or before July 11, 1856, and the remaining \$500 on or before July 18, 1838.

Bantuz, July 2.

Sastuz, Monax.

Banylos, July 2.

Samuel Moras.

Mr. Sutton presented the paper to Warden James W. Eaton of the ten-voic vestry, and the latter lost no time in conferring with Bishop Littiejohn. After this conference John R. Reid was retained by Warden Eaton, and an ironclad agreement was drawn up and the check for the amount due, together with the document, and took the check. It is under the document and took the check. It is understood that he will seek a charge in some other diorese. He will preach for the last time next the leasehold property adjoining the control of the stores proper amount of the check. ocese, He will preach for the last time next

CORONER HOEBER'S BULLETIN. it Throws Lots of Light on the Johnson-

Sutton Shooting. Coroner Hosber made this announcement esterday morning:

"I have made up my mind that I will write out reports of cases that I investigate and hand the written statement to reporters. This will after noon the Corener issued the fol-

Coroners' Office, Centre Street, Coroners' Office, July 10, 1886.

In answer to the repeated questions of the reporters about the particulars in the Sutton (Johnson) case I beg to say this: I think I know all that is necessary about Mr. and Mrs. Sutton. Having received my information in a confidential way, Mr. Sutton and his lady not being accused of any crime, Mr. Johnson, the only criminal in the case, being dead, I do not think it fair or honorable to publish further facts about the family affairs of the parties concerned.

Dr. Hozana, Coroner. It was said at the New York Hospital yes-terday that Sutton would probably get well, as no unfavorable symptoms had appeared.

Acting Chairman G. G. Williams of the Clearing House Committee in a circular to banks who are members of the New York Clearing House Association advises them to request their de-positors and correspondents to use the form "l'ay — bank, or order" in endorsing checks and drafts. This advice is given because some of the clearing houses of other cities have held that the endorsements "For deposit" and "For deposit to the credit of" are restrictive endorse-ments, as the endorsement "For collection" has been held to be.

## Peary Expedition Salis.

Sr. John's, N. F., July 10.-The Peary expedition steamer Hope sailed for Sydney to-night. She carries a crew of seventeen men. Capt. John Bartlett is master: Capt. William Smith, chief officer; John Pomeroy, second officer; James Bradbury, chief engineer; Fred Martin, second engineer; William Goldley, cook; Henry Devercaux, steward, and James King, assistant steward. Four firemen, seven seamen, and Capt. Cook are the only ones on board who took part in last year's expedition. The Hope carries twelve months' provisions and nine boats, and is prepared for every simergency. prepared for every emergency.

#### OTTAWA, Ont., July 10. - The first draft of the financial returns of the Dominion for the tweive months ended June 30 has been made up. The

revenues are placed at \$35,859,775, and expenditure at \$30,557,274, showing an apparent surplus of over \$5,000,000. The not debt of the Dominion on June 30 was \$250,425,310, or an increase of \$4,000,000 in the last year. Appointed from Gray Gables. WASHINGTON, July 10.-The mail from Gray Gables to-day brought the following appointments: William M. Jordan, assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital service, and James A. Nydogger, a passed assistant surgeon in the same service; Henry Hallentine of New York, Consul of the United States at Alexandretta,

Wilson has denied the privileges of the mails to G. Chase & Co. of \$17 Third avenue, New York city. The concern advertised bicycle buttons upon receipt of a certain amount of money, but sent only a catalogue giving prices for buttons.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Postmaster-General

## CAPT. MARTENS'S TRIAL.

Mamilton Tells How He Paid Him S18 Out of the 850 Polling Place Ment, The trial of Capt. Frederick W. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth street station for having accepted a bribe of \$15 from Moses D. Hamilton for designating the latter's store at 1,953 West Farms road as a polling place for the Thirty-fourth Election district of the Twentyfourth Assembly district, was continued before Police Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday. The alleged payment was made in the month of September, 1891, when Capt. Martens was a Sergeant attached to the Tremont station.

Lawyer Moss of the Parkhurst society presented the charges and Fred House was counsel for Capt. Martens.

After the official designation of Hamilton's store as a polling place had been proved by the Police Board's election minutes of 1891, Ham-

ilton told in detail how he had paid to Martens \$15 of the \$50 rent received from the city. The money was naid at Martene's suggestion that it was customary to pay the police something in such cases. The \$15, Martene said, was to go Capt, Murphy, then in command at Tremont, Mr. Hamilton showed this entry in his books. "Sept. 28. Paid cash to Bergeant \$15 for abop." On cross-examination he admitted that several judgments had been brought against him, and that there had been whispered insinuations that he had misappropristed the funds of the Mount Morris Council of the Order of Cheece Friends when he was its treasurer. He was attached by the friends of another candidate for the place. He is now the council's President, After Mr. House had finished trying to break down the effect of Mr. Hamilton's testimony incriminating Martens, Mr. Moss announced that the prosecution's case was closed. The trial will be continued on Wednesday.

Will Announce His Cabinet on Monday-

OTTAWA, Ont., July 10 .- The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier visited Lord Aberdeen at the Governent House at 11 o'clock this morning, when the formal offer of the Premiership of Canada was mad him and accepted. This afternoon he has been busy making up his Cabinet slate, which he says he will hardly be in a position to announce till Monday next. The under-standing is that no attack will be made by Mr. Laurier this session on the protective ariff left him as a legacy by his predecessors.

One of the first steps to be taken by the Government will be in the direction of reopening negotiations with Washington looking toward a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. An effort will be made for the admission of Newfoundiand into the Dominion. Parliament will meet about the middle of August, and after the estimates are put through an attempt will be made to cut legislation short till the January session and until the incoming Government will have had time to get matters in better shape for legislative nurposes than they can possibly be put in as such short notice. Of course the responsibility and task of dealing with the Manitoba school question falls upon Mr. Laurier and his Government, but in that direction nothing will be some this session. He has promised that a commission will be appointed at once to look into the merits of the case, and that the Manitoba Government will be approached with a view to seeing upon what lines that province would be willing to settle the question. A commission will also be appointed to investigate the manner in which the affairs of the country have been administered for the last eighteen years by the Tary Government. opening negotiations with Washington looking

Cottagers Cited to Show Why Coggeshall Avenue Should Not Be Made Public, NEWPORT, R. L. July 10,-What promises to be a sharp struggle between the city authorities and a faction of the cottagers was precipitated to-day by the formal service upon the cottagers of a notice to show cause why Coggeshall avenue should not be condemned and proclaimed a public highway. Although it has been open for traffic it has been kept a private way by its ownamong other things, the running of trolley care

among other things, the running of trolley cars through it. It is about one and an eighth miles long and runs through a most attractive part of the cottage colony. Those who have petitioned for the making of the road a public way say they desire or gy that it be properly lighted and graded as it would be as a public way, but the cottagers oppose the measure through fear of the troiley cars.

Among the owners of the road served with notices to appear are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, J. M. Hodgson, Walter L. Kane, F. B. Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., F. G. S. D'Hauteville, Perry Belmont, Mra. Alva Belmont, William S. Wells, Mary M. Baldwin, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, George S. Scott. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and Mary A. R. O'Brien of New York; Nathaniel Thayer, Mary A. D. Braen, G. O. Chickering, and John R. Ford of Boston, and Edward S. Willing of Philadelphia.

## SALE OF ROBINSON STORES.

President of the Brooklyn Warehouse Con pany Gets Them at \$1,500,000. The Robinson stores in Brooklyn were sold at anction in the Real Estate Exchange in that city yesterday, in accordance with an order of the Supreme Court in the suit for the partition of the estate of the late Jeremiah P. Robinson. There was only one bid, that of Thomas A. Mo-Intyra, President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, which owns all the other warehouses on the river front. The price was \$1,450,000 for the stores proper and \$50,000 for the leasehold property adjoining. Mr. Mo-Intyre said that he only represented himself in the transaction, but it is believed that the Rob-inson stores will soon be included in the posses-sions of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Foreign Notes of Roal Interest. Signor Lucifero recently led an attack on Fre in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

At the Drummond Castle disaster nearly all the bodies found had life belts on and only three perone were saved, Mr. Hansen, a Norwegian trader, has left lekutsk for northern Siberia, where he will investigate the recent rumors about Dr. Nansen, and see if the stores left for him by Baron Toll on the New

Prince Colonna di Sciarra has made a compri ise with the Italian Government. All of the famtly pictures painted by Italian artists are placed as the disposal of the Government and will not leave Italy; pictures by fureigners the Prince may sell to hom he pleases.

itberia Islanda are still intact.

John hardy, the inventor of the vacuum brake, recently in Vienna, where for many years he had been employed by the State railroads. He was born in 1890, worked for a time under George Stephenson, and is believed to have been the last survivor of his assistants.

Parental authority is rapidly losing ground in

European codes of law. In France the formalities for dispensing with parents' permission in marriage have been simplified and the age up to which is is required reduced, and now Germany has cut down the age up to which parental assent is needed to 21. Dean Hole made a scene in Rochester Cathedral recently. At Sunday service the canon whose bustness it was to read the first lesson omitted certain passages which he thought improper. The Dean was to read the second lesson, but before beginning he solemnly read the passages omitte

M. Cleiftie, Prefect of the Department of the Bouches du Rhone, has just lost his place for try-ing to be funny officially. At a meeting in Marseilles the Mayor of the city, who is a Socialist, made a speech in which he declared that no one in liarseilles could have any confidence in the Méline Ministry. The Prefect in answer said that he was profoundly touched by this evidence of respect for the Ministry.

In Mariowe's "Dr. Faustus," which will be performed soon by the Elizabethan Stage S will be introduced a representation of the "seven deadly sins" from sixteenth century prints in the British Museum. The costume for the beginning and end of the play will be the university dress of Marlowe's time. The middle part of the play, the most difficult to manage on the stage, will contain tableaux showing Faustus on his travels, the feast in St. Peter's, the curse with book, bell, and candle; the banques as the court of the Emperor Charles V., and Faust scaling Olympus's top in a charlot drawn by yoked

Paris has had its first serious motor carviage a dent. The Automobile Club had had a run to the Pavillon Henri IV. at St. Germain. On the return, in going down the steep descent between St. Germain and Port Marly, the leading carriage, in charge of the Comte de Deon, came to grief. In trying to steer between a heavily lades farmer's wagon and the steam tramway train that runs on the aide of the road, the automobile carriage was turned auddenly, knocking off one of the front wheels and throwing out the nine occupants. A Paris lawyer had three ribs bruken, M. Georges Berger, who was Director-General of the 1898 Reposition, and another gentleman were bell pruised, while the rest got a severe shaking